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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The survivors of the Greely party were reported to be improving. ____ The Egyptian Conference is expected to meet on Tuesday. There were 58 deaths from cholers in 24 hours in Marseilles. A skirmish took place between the patrols and rebels at Snakim. - The death of Ferdinand von Hochstetter, German geologist, is announced.

1 DOMESTIC.-Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance was bound yesterday; General Legau's will be ready next Wednesday. - The National Educational Convention adjourned. : An express measurenger was arrested in Pittsburg for stealing \$10,000. c Councrs, the man accused of the murder of Casey in Troy, was discovered in Missouri. Ram Chandra Bose addressed the Summer School of Christian Philosophy at Key East. - A Texas murderer was shot and left for dead by a mob, and

then excaped. CITY AND SUBBRAN.-Henry C. Fedder has transferred all his property to Arnold, Constable & Paverable reports received yesterday by Republican National and State Committees. Judge Van Hoesen decided that elevated railroads

had no right to put statious in cross streets. Ex-Senator Chaffee testified as to his loan of S00,000 to Grant & Ward. Metropolitans won an easy victory over the Athletica. value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 81.87 cents. Stocks were more generally active and at advancing prices, and slosed feveriably strong.

THE WEATHER-THIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy and fair weather, with chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest, 63°; average, 714°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Thibune mailed to them, postpail, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Daily Thibune will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

President Capen, of Tufts College, has recently been libelled by the assertion that he had deserted the Republican party. He has done nothing of the kind, as a pointed letter from him printed elsewhere in this impression plainly shows. President Capen has much consideration for the men who differ from him in this matter, but very little for the arguments by which they back themselves up.

The Pekin Government, although it persists in refusing some of the demands of France, still seems to be slowly yielding. The Emperor has ordered his troops to evacuate Lang-son and other places in that neighborhood, and to withdraw to the northern side of the passes leading to Yun-nan from Tonquin. The appearance of the French fleet in Chinese waters is doing much to tame the fierceness of the war party in the Celestial Kingdom, and probably the indemnity demanded by France will be paid speedily, no matter who fired the first shot at Lang-son.

It seems likely that better facilities for reaching Staten Island will soon be farnished, now that the ferry franchises have passed into new hands. Mr. Wiman, the leading spirit in the enterprise, declares that presently there shall be a boat every twenty minutes instead of one every hour. They ought to run later than they do, even under the present arrangement, and when the new system is organized it would probably pay to run them at reasonable intervals all night, especially in summer. One of the great needs of New-York at present is means of leaving the city later than midnight.

Of elevated railway litigation there is apparently no end; but Judge Van Hoesen in Common Pleas yesterday decided a point which, if It is sustained by the higher courts, will cause the companies no little trouble. He holds that the elevated railways must be confined to the streets through which the corporations have legislative authority to lay their tracks, and not project into the side streets ;-the meaning of which is that the railway stations which with their long stairways have been built in cross streets must come down. This is certainly a strict construction of the law, and it takes away much of the force of the clause which gave that the positions of stations may be such as the companies adopt and the Rapid Transit Commissioners approve.

who was captured yesterday by the Health Officers-and even to the patient himself when he recovers. Such ignorance concerning their own welfare and that of their neighbors as was shown by these people is entirely inexcusable after all the explanation in regard to sanitary matters which has been made to the public; and if the lowest and poorest classes have not learned through the newspapers by this time that patients are kindly treated in the hospitals, they should have begun to suspect as much from their own experience and that of persons whom they know. This case of Hughes s a flagrant one. Two of his children who have been exposed to the disease are still hidden away.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER,

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance places before his countrymen the foremost man of the time. It reaches and passes the high-water mark of American statesmanship. It would be difficult to name any document in the long and glorious history of the Republic which surpasses this in masterly grasp of many great questions, or in profound and solid reasoning. Yet it comes, not from a Chief Magistrate already crowned with a Nation's highest honors, but from a candidate in the midst of a contest of strange bitterness. No opponent can complain that Mr. Blaine has evaded or dodged any important question. With singular candor, nowhere shrinking from the avowal of opinions in some quarters unpopular, and nowhere swerving from his own known opinions to court the favor of any, Mr. Blaine treats every question earnestly and yet as calmly as as if he had no personal interest at stake. Be the result what it may, this contest has already conferred a lasting benefit upon the country, in eliciting from a candidate a document which would have done honor to any President in our history, which will elevate the standard of public discussion for coming generations, and which will raise the Nation in the estimation of the wisest and best men of other lands. To no other Nation on earth could an address of such dignity and statesmanship be offered as a campaign document.

The unusual length of the letter is due to a powerful argument on the tariff question. But the treatment of other topics, though more brief, will surprise both friends and foes. Mr. Blaine's adversaries will be startled by his reasoning on the Civil Service question, which not only surpasses the utterance of any other leader of that reform in clearness, but looks far beyond the existing law or any measure yet proposed by its advocates. The simple statement that Mr. Blaine, in his long career, has requested but four removals from office, and those for non-political and conclusive reasons, may be pondered by Mr. Curtis. It is in order for many gentlemen to justify themselves, if they can, for representing Mr. Blaine's position on this question so

Mr. B'aine's remarks on the money question will give offence to some whose prejudices have carried them beyond the power of reasoning. But we believe they accord with the opinions of a majority of the people. Nor can any reasonable man, whether railroad owner or settler, find valid objection to the position taken regarding the public lands. Those who hold the ties of family sacred will welcome his strong remarks on Mormonism. Though prejudice and party spirit may still blind many Southern sitizens to the justice and nobleness of Mr. Blaine's suggestions in regard to sectional divisions, surely the more progressive and patriotic will appreciate them,

"We seek the conquests of peace," In this policy so grand, so just, and so clearly patriotic and necessary, that it is amazing to find any citizen opposed to it. That the United States desires no conflict, but should cultivate closer relations with other American nations; that arbitration should take the place of war between Western national that trade between this and other American nations should be enlarged and made more healthy, so that we sha'l not be paying Europe for a large part of the products brought from our near neighbors; that an American policy should make citizenship of the Republic "the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it :" can there be a true American who does not with his whole heart accept and approve this policy ? Why, then, has Mr. Blaine's position been so diamefully belied? Only because those who are not true Americans seek the supremacy of

It seems hard to find any other motive for the hostility shown to Mr. Blaine's views on the tariff. The ablest men in the country for many years have written and spoken on that question. But we are not able to point to a more powerful argument than that which Mr. Blaine presents. The fact that the increase in wealth during twenty years of protection has been more than double the entire wealth of the country in 1860-"the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years "-must stagger the most stalwart theorist. Since no parallel can be found, in the whole history of the world, to the material progress thus realized, where are we to look for an experience to justify any change of policy? Those who complain of a decay of foreign commerce are warned that they fail to distinguish between the ship and its cargo, and are confronted with conclusive facts. But this argument must be read with care and weighed; it addresses the agriculturist, the transporter, and all who

ive by wages earned, with singular power. In his closing paragraph Mr. Blaine appeals to the justice of his countrymen for that free and honest ballot "without which no National welfare is assured." Thus surveying the whole broad field of National interests and rights, he outlines a magnificent, harmonious, and truly American policy, which shall protect every citizen in his right to vote, in his rights abroad, and in his labor. It cannot be that such a policy will be rejected. Every citizen must respond to Mr. Blaine's eloquent words : The Republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than " the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty-protection at home, and protection "which shall follow him abroad, into whatever "land he may go upon a lawful errand."

RESULTS OF GREELY'S LABORS.

Lieutenant Greely has made an important contribution to geographical as well as scientific knowledge. The meteorological work andertaken in conjunction with the other international colonies was not neglected, and the results will prove of the highest value, inasmuch as this was the northernmost station in the circuit of observation stretching around the Pole. The records have been earefully preserved and are complete for two years. The observations have related to temperature, barometric pressure, humidity, clouds, wind, tides, terrestrial magnetism, auroras and other physical phenomena. It will be a complete scientific record for one of the highest latitudes ever reached by man, and the results will be availa-It would be a good plan to apply a little law ble for comparison with similar observations

various observasories in both hemispheres, vote, There would have been ample compensation for the sacrifice of human life involved in the expedition if Lieutenant Greely had returned with his scientific records alone. But he brings with him in addition to these valuable exhibits of physical phenomena important additions to geographical knowledge. The little colony has made great discoveries in every direction from its post of observation, following successfully in the track of the English sledging parties and carrying the American flag nearer to the Pole than the explorers of any other Nation have ever gone. Through the pluck of these gallant soldiers the United States now has the place of honor in Arctic exploration.

Kane and Hayes, while making great discoveries in the upper waters of Smith Sound. did not go beyond the latitude reached by Parry, the English explorer, in 1827. Hall, in his last voyage, outstripped the limit, making the closest approach to the Pole in Robeson Channel on August 31, 1871. His grave at Thank God Harbor was a challenge to English explorers. It was speedily accepted. The expedition headed by Sir George Nares left one ship in Discovery Harbor and carried the other beyond Hall's grave and Cape Union to Cape Sheridan, From the two winter quarters sledging parties were sent out east, west and north, the coasts of Greenland and Grant Land were followed a long distance and the furthest point ever reached by man was gained on May 12, 1876, in latitude 83° 20'. Greely and his companions from Discovery Bay as a base of operations also went east, west and south. and outstripped their competitors. In the west they have surveyed the interior of Grant Land, discovering rivers, lakes and mountain ranges, and demonstrating that the coast trends southward from Lieutenant Aldrich's furthest point and that Grant Land is separated from Grinnell Land by broad flords east and west. In the east they have gone far beyond Lieutenant Beaumont's furthest point, in latitude 82° 20', reaching Cape Britannia, which was the most distant promentory defined by him, and tracing the Greenland coast as far as Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83° 35', longitude 38°. The furthest point north actually reached was Cape Lockwood, latitude '830 24', an advance of four minutes of latitude from Markham's record. The east and west line of exploration was thus extended over forty-two degrees of longitude, from the 38th to the 80th meridian. These are great results and reflect distinguished honor upon the American name. It is a splendid contribution to geographical knowledge.

Not only have Greely and his brave companions deprived Nares and Markham of their preeminence as explorers in the direction of the Pole, but they have also dealt their theories a staggering blow. The English explorers reby wind or tide. They dismissed the American explorer's idea of an open Polar sea as a vagary of the imagination, and deprecated any further attempts to traverse the frozen sea and to scale hose everlasting mountains of paleocrystic public bearing false witness. ce. The experience of Greely's sledging parties has not confirmed these conclusions. Dr. Pavy, following in Markham's northern track as far as the S3d parallel, found the so-called meient ice to be constantly in motion, and was finally driven by broad lanes of open water to push back to land. The party headed by Lieutenant Lockwood was also stopped by open water in the "Palacocrystic Sea," Between the 82d and 83d parallels there were found to one sentence, Mr. Blaine foreshadows a foreign | be powerful currents aweeping northward, and also broad stretches of water which might prove navigable under the most favorable conditions. It may be necessary to revise the most recent theories of Arctic science when the record of this long wintering in Discovery

THE NEW HEAD,

Tilden we know, and Hendricks we know, but who is Cleveland 7. A man selected because he was nearly unknown to all. How is it possible that a man of any faculty whatever, by his owo admission a zealous and unwavering partisan, has lived through the past twenty-five years of great excitements and startling changes without becoming known to his fellow citizens and making some kind of record? Those must answer who profess to believe that the man is a statesman and has some faculty. One thing is certain: If Mr. Cleveland is not, as The New-York Sun says he is, an ignorant and incompetent man, then it is the first instance in all human history of intellectual and moral greatness wholly concealed from human discovery until forty-seven years of life have passed.

But Mr. Cleveland voted. He states, and his friends boast, that he has steadily voted the best obtainable evidence as to this man's opinions and character; if he had not ability enough his fellow-men that he was ever selected for any political trust, even for a seat in the Legislature, his votes as a citizen are the best evidence that can be had.

He voted as a pro-slavery Democrat in 1860, but so did many better men. He voted for the friend of rioters, and for the various candidates of the peace-at-any-price Democracy, while better men were risking their lives to preserve the Union. He voted that the war was a failure in 1864, and by his vote denounced emancipation of slaves. He voted in 1866 to denounce negro suffrage, and to deny equality of civil rights to all colored people. He voted that the amendments giving political rights to colored people were unconstitutional and void, and should be set aside by revolution. He voted in 1868 for the doctrine that the public promises to pay gold should be repudiated by payment in depreciated paper only. He voted that of paper. He voted in 1876 that protection of American industry is a crime, and that the country must have a tariff for revenue only, He voted that it was all right for Mr. Tilden to try to get the Presidency by bribery, and that it him. He voted again in 1880 for a tariff for revenue only.

If, in any particular, however slight, Mr. tions of his party, on the subjects and at the times above mentioned, he catefully concealed it. Not one word of dissent or protest does he appear to have aftered, even when the most infamous crimes were committed or attempted on behalf of his party. In all this career of folly and crime, the Democratic party was sustained by the votes of Grover Cleveland-and sustained still more, if he was feally a citizen of I any ability and weight of character, by his silent acquiescace, and his refusal to after the protests or dissents which other Democrats of intelligence, of character, or of loyalty, so often and so indigeantly uttered.

THE OLD TAIL. If a voter could only vote for Cleveland andsomebody else who was loyal and truthful-a good many Democrats might. But those who swallow Cleveland have to swallow Hendricks also. There is no help for it. The slice of bread and the particularly rancid butter go together; the voter must take both, or leave both. Dependents who have either stomachs or consciences, will find the dose not pleasant. No wonder Mr. Schurz's German paper, after one taste, was forced to admit that Cleveland, and Hendricks, and the platform, and the Democratic party, were too much.

Mr. Hendricks is in all respects as bad as his party, and as bad as his platform. His party dodges and straddles and lacks honesty, but Mr Hendricks has been the champion dodger of his time, and one of the most conscienceless lemagogues, as all the world knows. He was a Copperhead when a portion of his party, at least, wanted to be loyal. His votes were for repudiation and inflation, and every form of inancial wrong, when some Democrats were patriotic enough to defend the public credit and the public faith. He was the tail of the ticket which almost stole the Presidency by wholesale assassination at the South, and afterward ilmost succeeded in buying it. It has not appeared that the infamy of the cipher negotiation or the crime in Oregon was ever rebuked by Mr. Hendricks, even in private. On the contrary, he was so anxious to profit by the scoundrelism that he censured Mr. Tilden for failing to plunge the country into disorder by resisting the laws. If he has been on the right side or the honest side in any matter, the country fails to remember it.

At present, he has not the manliness to tell the truth. Having made an utterly false charge which the Secretary of the Navy instantly refuted. Mr. Hendricks is not honest enough to admit that he was in error, and that in the overflowing joy of his speech accepting the nomination he was betrayed into unwarranted statements. Instead, he meanly tries to patch up the original untruth so that it may still deceive comebody. The men who profess to want personal integrity and personal honor in a candidate, if they can stomach Mr. Hendricks, are Pharisees indeed.

During the campaign, the record of Mr. Hendricks will be sharply scrutinized. For the other candidate has no record, prior to 1882, except as a voter and a sheriff. To indee of the party, therefore, the people must consider what sort of a man Mr. Hendricks was in the Sonate and in his State, and the examination will not result to his benefit. But just now it would be better for him not to rush before the public with any more untruths. It is a little hard for some men to swallow the old Copperhead, whose friendship with leaders of secret turned convinced that the Polar basin was a disloyal leagues made him odious during the sea of ancient, inanovable, everlasting ice. war; hard to swallow the defender of repudia-They called it the "Palwoerystic Sea," and tion and inflation; hard to take down the tail ssumed that its icy floor was never broken up of the Cronin ticket, who, wanted to see the country desolated with civil strife because the attempt to buy electors had failed. But some men who can stand even this may yet prefer to vote for a man who does not appear before the

The open letter which Edwin H, Mend reproduced a profound impression in the political into line with France and Germany, which circles of that city. Mr. Mend is an Independ- had previously recognized the value ent Republican and a Free Trader, but above of such schools in Greece, and through their respective Governments had supplied the means He favors the election of Mr. Blaine, and his letter to The Advertiser is a severe arraignment. The French were the pioneers in this important of that paper for its glaring incensistency in denouncing the very man for whom but a little Athens for thirty-seven years. The Germans while ago it had only words of praise and ad- have only been there for nine years, but they miration, The Advertiser, in replying to the bave accomplished much, Both the Governletter, explains that "the gifted gentleman who ments named have shown their sense of the " was then" [when the paper was friendly to Mr. | consequence of the enterprise by sending their Blainer "editor-in-chief is unhappily no longer ripest scholars to take charge of the Athens time in immediate charge during the editor's many Professor Köhler. The German Govnection with this paper." In other words, The Advertiser of to-day is not to be confounded with the old Advertiser, which gained | England has recently followed suit, or is about Its prestige under Hale and Goddard. Stick to do so, and it is clear that the exponents of a pin there. There are excuses that conspicu- the highest civilization of the age are thus ously fail to make matters better.

On another page we reproduce some of the doning the study of the classics and classical references which The Advectiser made to Mr. antiquity, but of extending and systematizing Blaine while "the gifted gentleman who unhappily is no longer living" was in charge of seeking a fuller and more vitalized knowl-

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT. By this time it has doubtless occurred to the

Democrats and their allies that "solicitude" begins at home. They have discovered that the reached serious proportions. They have staked everything on the vote of New-York, and what Democratic ticket. The world must accept the is the prospect that confronts them? In the western part of the State the dissatisfaction is so bitter that the most influential Democrat of to speak his mind, or was not so esteemed by that section has felt justified in resigning the editorship of so stanch an exponent of Democracy as The Rochester Union, as well as his place as Elector-at-Large on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Purcell preceded Mr. Manning in the chairmanship of the State Committee, and has a strong following in Monroe and the adjoining counties. His defection is a serious loss to the Democracy. It will cost them a large number of votes. At the capital of the State, another veteran Democratic editor, Mr. Callicot, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, while ostensibly supporting Cleveland, does not hesitate to avow in his paper, The Albany Times, that he does not believe he can be elected. This is the way he expressed himself a night or two

Maynard campaign over again. Then, as now, a man whem the Democrats did not want for their candidate was the greatest fraud of the age to prevent the liquor dealers who were antagonized. Now, but not Cleveland dissented from the well-known posi- But so they were in Maynard's case. Yet he was no

the party that its tendency would be to " make a good many Democrats lukewarm"; while the that Democratic stronghold have already be-Troy, in the interior, the Democratic lines are That is the portrait of Mr. Cleveland, painted still more important rebellion. Tammany, with support of educational institutions before them, its party contemporaries. Said The Picagene on Task

months at the remaining stations and also at | dent Eliot and Mr. Curtis are not ashamed to | counted for Cleveland. He has earned her hostility by his remarkable attempt to dictate the defeat of Senator Grady's aspirations for reelection, and by other acts which she regards County The Brooklyn Eagle eats its crow and booms the Governor, but its readers may wel look upon its zeal as in a large measure perfunctory, remembering that it was The Eagle that inquired, only a few weeks ago, if Mr. Cleveland would be wanted for a candidate "at the risk of losing the votes of 30,000 to 40,000 workingmen in New-York city." One of the brand-new Democratic papers of this city shows how deeply it is affected by the party revolt, by at once entering upon a labored defence of Mr. Cleveland. On Wednesday evening it devoted nearly a column to an attempt to show that he acted the part of a truly good reformer in his treatment of Hubert O. Thompson and Sheriff Davidson, The New-York Sun, on which Demerats have been counting so confidently to help elect their candidate, has blantly told them that Cleveland's destiny " will be defeat." If further proof is needed that, Democratic newspapers themselves being witnesses, the revolt is and is to be of generous proportions, we find it in The Irish World, of this city. The World pillories Governor Cleveland as "a candidate who has done enough during his term of office as Governor of New-York to show that he is not in sympathy with principles in the triumph of which nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Democracy are interested."

But the revolt makes itself manifest in still more significant ways. At sundry points in the State, labor organizations have denounced the nomination of Cleveland. Thus the Central Labor Union of Rochester, at a meeting held a few nights since, adopted the following:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union, representing every rade and labor union in the city of heard of the nomination of Governor Cleveland by the mocratic National Convention for President of the United States, and believe him to be in every way an nemy of the interests of the workingmen, and a friend o manopalists. Therefore

Resolved. That this union condomn the action of the Democratic Sational Convention, and look upon the nomination of Grover Cleveland as an insult to the

JAMES MALLEY, President. M. E. HARINGTON, Corresponding Secretary.

It would seem, too, that a good many farmers will help swell the revolt. The Hon. W. J. Fowler, the secretary of the New-York State Farmers' Alliance, is quoted as saying that "he [Cleveland] has alienated the anti-monopoly vote which he received two years ago." Mr. Fowler adds that there are thousands of voters who gave Cleveland their support two years ago "who will never cast their votes for him again for any position."

And yet the blustering raw recruits, like The Evening Post and The New-York Times, papers of ess than six weeks' standing in the Democratic party, are foolish enough to deny that the Democrats made their usual tremendous quadrennial dunder at Chicago! According to the present outlook it would not be strange if Cleveland was beaten 50,000 in his own State.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS. A few earnest students of classical culture ucceeded, two years ago, in establishing the beginnings of an American School of Classical Studies at Athens. At first twelve, and now fifteen, American colleges united to furnish the small fund available. The movement was cently addressed to The Boston Advertiser has really an attempt to bring the United States and enabled the work to be undertaken fitly line of study, having supported a school in schools: France sending M. Foucart, and Ger absence has for several months had no con- ernment not only supports the school, but provides several scholarships of about \$750 a year to enable students to study at Athens, frankly recognizing the necessity, not of a banresearch in that direction, and especially of edge by studies carried on in the scenes of classical history, and amid associations hallowed to every scholar by the ennobling and inspiring remmiscences which they awaken. In this work, however, American educational

enthusiasm has made only a beginning. It is revolt from Cleveland in their own ranks has already evident that a fund amounting to from \$200,000 to \$250,000 should be provided for the endowment of the American school at the employes in the Bureau of Medicine and Sur-Athens. The income of such a fund would enable the directors of the school to undertake such archæological enterprises as the Germans have prosecuted so successfully at Olympia; and it would relieve these scholars of vexatious and hindering questions of ways and means. The proper patron of the school undoubtedly is the United States. The undertaking is of a kind which enlightened Governments have always supported. The objects aimed at are such as every intelligent American must appreciate and approve. Whether in art, language, philosophy or political science, the modern world must still sit at the feet of antiquity. To talk of cutting loose from Greece and Rome is to talk of abandoning the very well-springs of our civilization; the sources whence our literature, philosophy, art and general modes of thinking and living derive so large a part of their refinement, delicacy, grace, beauty and depth. But the We are serry to say that it looks very much like the study of antiquity from books alone cannot im- match the pertrait I still see in the professor's chair and part that oneness of feeling necessary to specie resumption was a crime, and that the people must have "relief" by unlimited issues machine managers boasted loudly that they would win literature and history, that her career can best be

recating Mr. Cleveland's nomination, warning velopment that democratic spirit whose yeuthful vigor gave undying splendor to Grecian civilization. But at present the United news is that hundreds of the Irish voters of States are perhaps too absorbed in nearer subjeets, and soliciting Congress is wearying work. come so "lukewarm" as to enroll themselves in | Ultimately it may be hoped that Government aid the Blaine column. Thus we find that at three, will be given to the school at Athens. At present points so important as Albany, Rochester and private help must probably be depended on for the needed expansion of the project; and with broken. Reaching the metropolis, we observe a | the many examples of a wise munificence in the to the friends of the fugitive smallpox patient | conducted simulteneously during twelve | by himself. This is the man for whom Presi- her seventy odd thousand votes, cannot be our rich men cannot fail of a stimulus and a day last: "The enthusasm with which the nominated

suggestion. It is in the interest of the highest secular education that the American school of Athens appeals to the friends of culture, and we do not believe that so deserving and valuas hostile to her prosperity. Over in Kings able an enterprise will be allowed to struzgle painfully along when it ought to be amply endowed and freed from all sordid anxieties,

HOME RULE IN THE SOUTH.

Bourbon rule in the South implies everything that is obnoxious to Northern Republicans. Intimidation goes before it, and the disfranchisement of colored voters follows in its trail, It always implies an unfair vote, for there is not a single Southern State where the color line is not sharply defined and where Democratic rule is not perpetuated by outrages upon citizenship. Whenever a necessity arises for corrupt methods, it involves glaring frauds, false regis. tration, a dishonest count and revolting erime, The South is solid for the Democratic party only because the war amendments are practically annulled and rightful majorities wiped out. Bourben rule in North Carolina is to be condemned, not only on these general grounds as abhorrent to all right-minded, liberty-loving Americans, but also as involving the abolition of local selfgovernment. It stands for centralization of political power in the State Legislature and the arbitrary usurpation of functions rightfully belonging to the counties and townships. It has deprived local communities of the right of governing themselves and electing their town and county officers. It has reduced home rule to a shallow and meaningless farce. An incisive letter from a Raleigh correspon-

dent published in another column of this issue outlines the methods by which the Bourbons of that State have effected this result. The Republicans gave the State under the Reconstruction act a constitution that provided fully for home rule and self-government, and empowered the people to elect all officials from Constable to Governor. Under Bourbon rule the people have been deprived of all control over their county affairs. They pay taxes, but have no voice in regulating the levies or in disbursing money for local purposes. They neither elect justices of the peace in their townships nor have aught to do with the management of the schools where their children are educated. The whole system of town and county government is conducted in the interest of political favorites, and placemen of a corrupt legislature. Bourbot rule in North Carolina implies the reversal of every principle of local self-government and responsible home rule which municipal reformen in the North consider of vital importance. This is a point which too-too idealists and Republican sorcheads in this city and Brooklyn will de well to bear in mind. They profess to be strennous advocates of the principles which Mayor Low and Mr. Roosevelt represent. If Mr. Cleveland be elected President, it will be with the electoral vote of North Carolina and other Southern States, where responsible home rule does not exist and where the influence of corrupt systems of township and county government is brought to bear in National elections.

Colonel Hay's weapon is a ride. His shots go straight to the mark, and he knows singularly well what part of the anatomy of a fee to hit. For instance: We are asked to defeat Mr. Blaine "because Mr. Beecher says that seandals have been attached to his name, and General Schurz does not think him an unselfish and patriotic American." One shot; two down.

No wonder the clerk of the Pharisees' Committee objected to give the signature of the "Indapendent Republican" letter from Detroit. He was rlad to have the language quoted, as that of a sound Republican who couldn't go Blame. But he tried o conceal the signature, which was "W. G. Brom ce, president of the Michigan Free Trade Lengue,"

President Eliot lacks experience in the company of the Pharisees. Otherwise he would not have explained just as he did the difference between himself and Senator Hoar, Instead of turning up the whites of his eyes in horror about Mr. Blaine, he truthfully replied; "Senator Hoar is my personal friend, and is following but his Protectionist convictions in supporting Biaine. As for myself I shall vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. Most of the young Harvard graduates are Free-Traders having done with protection." Another eat out of

It is melancholy that another of the Saints, who has been extensively glorified as being too pure to support Mr. Blaine, should turn up with a partieularly disgusting record as a banker. Mr. Harrison, of Indianapolis, perhaps, will get into shape to pay the poor people who have trusted him, and especially the widow of Senator Morton, before he again 'lends the great weight of his exalted character' to anti-Blaine demonstrations.

The professional Civil Service reformers are requested to study the remarks of their candidate Mr. Hendricks, who declared in his Indianapolis speech accepting the nomination that: "Of these 120,000 men that now fill the official positions in the country, we have no right to suppose from all that has taken place that they are all honest, and the only way that we can know is to make . change. A month ago everybody supposed that , gery were honest, and now, at the very first examination, it turns out that they are not. But what is the remedy? Put them out, and put honest men in." [Cheers and cries of "that is it."] If any "Dependent" objects to being called a Pharisce, let him consider this declaration.

PERSONAL

Speaker Carlisle and wife are at Old Point Comfort. The recently circulated rumer that a bequest of \$6,006 acle by the late Mrs. Jacob Vanatta, of Morristown, N. made by the late Mrs. Jacob Vanatta, of Morristows, N. J., to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had been with other finds missippropriated and absorbed with by the troasurer of the board, appears to lack even a single element of truth. Mrs. Vanatta left mo such legaly, and her executor. Mr. Alfred Mills, paid none to the Board or its treasurer; and the last named officer, Mr. Langdon S. Ward, is innecent of even the suspicton of any such misdeed as that imparted to him.

" It is now," writes the Ray, Dr. Bartol, of Boston, of he late Professor A. S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, effity six years since he began to teach me Greek. What a Greeian beauty he had of face, and melody of voice! No ure, such as his affectionate pupils have secured, can Maynard campaign ever usain. Then, as now, a man whom the Democrate and not interest that one one as now, a man whom the Democrate and not interest that one one so of feeling necessary to the party, but little for the machine managers boasted londy that they would we more the party, but little for the machine. Then as now, the more votes from Republicans than they would lose from Democrate the Republicans than they would lose from Democrate. Then as now, under confidence was placed input that the Republicans than they would lose from Democrate. Then as now, under confidence was placed input that they have not been dealth were considered and never to be repeated 192,000 majority. Then, as now, Republican independents were considerable with the properties of t among all the tones of that old time not one linears more

POLITICAL NOTES.

The men who profess great devotion to Civil Service to form, if they are entirely hone-i, would not need to eminded by colonel Hay that, "It is not safe to vote into power a party which will instantly dismiss the trained, experienced and capable servants who has grown up in the public service during the last swenty

The New-Orleans Pleasune is an outspoken, uncess promising Democratic organ, which hates hypocrites worse, and unneasks them more frequently, than most of